The Millheim Journal.

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RATES ON APPLICATION.

PARTED.

Can I believe, what yet mine eyes have seen,
That we are parted who were once so near?
That far behind us lie the meadows green,
Where we no more may greet the early year,
And praise the dewy crocus buds, while yet
More happy in each other than in Spring?
If I remember, how should you forget,
And leave me lonely in my wandering?

Can I believe, what yet mine ears have heard,
That severed is our sweet companionship?
An autumn wind among the woodlands stirred
And blew your kisses from my grieving lip;
Time stepped between us and unclasped our hands
That reach in vain across the widening days;
Life met our wistful looks with stern commands,
And led us coldly down divided ways.

Can I believe, what yet my heart has felt,
That never more our paths will be the same?
That even now your joyous musings melt
To tenderer longing at a dearer name?
Then say farewell, since that must be the word.
In life's strange journey I may yet rejoice,
But still through all its voices will be heard
The lingering echo of your vanished voice.

THE BOARD FENCE.

"Shoo, shoo, get home, you plaguey critter?" cried Mr. Babcock, waving his arms, as he chased a dozen sheep and lambs through a gap in the fence.

It was a wooden fence, and when he had succeeded in driving the animals to the other side of it, he lifted it from the reclining position and propped it up with stakes. This was an operation he found himself obliged to repeat many times in the course of the season, and not only of that season, but of several previous seasons.

Yet Mr. Babcock was neither slack nor thriftless; in fact, he rather prided himself on the ordinary appearance of his farm, and not without reason.

How then, shall we account for his negligence in this particular instance?

The truth was that this fence formed the boundary line between his estate and that of Mr. Small, and three generations of men who owned these estates had been unable to decide to whom it belonged to rebuild and keep it in repair. If the owners had chanced to be men of peaceful dispositions they would have compromised the matter and avoided a quarrel; but if, on the contrary, they belonged to that much larger class who would sooner sacrifice their own comfort and convenience that their so-called rights, this fence would have been a source of unending bickerings and strife.

And of this class were the present owners. Again and again had they consulted their respective lawyers on the subject, and dragged from their hiding-places musty old deeds and records, but always with the same result.

"I say it belongs to you to keep it in repair; that's as plain as pike-staff," Mr. Babcock would say.

"And I say it belongs to you—any fool might see that," Mr. Small would reply; and then high words would follow, and they would part in anger, more determined and obstinate than ever.

The lawyers' fees and the loss by damages from each other's cattle, had already amounted to a sum sufficient to have built a fence around their entire estates, but what was that compared with the satisfaction of having their own way?

At last, one day, Miss Letitia Gill, a woman much respected in the village, and of some weight as a land-owner and tax-payer, sent for Mr. Babcock to come and see her on business; a summons which he made haste to obey, as how could it be otherwise where a lady was concerned?

Miss Lititia sat at her window sewing a seam, but she dropped her work and took off her spectacles when Mr. Babcock made his appearance.

"So you got my message; thank you for coming, I'm sure. Sit down, do. I suppose my man Isaac told you I wanted to consult you on business—a matter of equity, I may say. It can't be expected that we women folks should be the best judges about such things, you know; there's Isaac, to be sure, but then he lives on the place; maybe he wouldn't be exactly impartial in his judgment about our affairs."

"Jes' so," said Mr. Babcock.

"Well, the state of the case is this: When Isaac came up from the long meadow to dinner—they're mowing the meadow to-day, and an uncommonly good yield there is—when he came up to dinner, he found that stray cows had broken into the vegetable garden."

"He did, hey?"

"You can fancy the riot made. I declare, Isaac was almost ready to use profane language. I am not sure that he didn't; and, after all, I couldn't feel to reproach him very severely, for the pains he has taken with that garden is something amazing; working in it, Mr. Babcock, early and late, weeding, and digging, and watering, and now to see it all torn and trampled so that you wouldn't know which was beets and which was cucumbers. It's enough to raise anybody's temper."

"It is so," said Mr. Babcock.

"And that isn't all, for by the looks of things they must have been rampaging in the orchard and clover-fields before they got into the garden. Just you come and see;" and putting on her sunbonnet, Miss Letitia showed Mr. Babcock over the damaged precincts.

"You don't happen to know whose animals did the mischief?" said Mr. Babcock.

"Well, I didn't observe them in particular myself, but Isaac said there was one with a peculiar white mark, something like a cross, on its haunch."

"Why, that's Small's old brindle," cried Mr. Babcock. "I know the mark as well as I know the nose on my face. She had balls on her horns, didn't she?"

"Yes, so Isaac said."

"And a kind of hump on her back?"

"A perfect dromedary," said Miss Letitia, "I noticed that myself."

"They were Small's cows, no doubt of it at all," said Mr. Babcock, rubbing his hands. "No sheep with them, hey?"

"Well, now I think of it there were sheep—they ran away as soon as they saw Isaac. "Yes, certainly, there were sheep," said Miss Letitia.

"I knew it—they always go with the cows; and what do you want of me—"

"It's to fix damages," said Miss Letitia. "As I said before, women folks are no judges about such matters."

Mr. Babcock hesitated a moment, and then said:

"Well, I wouldn't take a cent less than seventy-five dollars, if I were you—not a cent."

"Seventy-five dollars! Isn't that a good deal, Mr. Babcock? You know I don't wish to be hard on the poor man; all I want is fair compensation for the mischief done."

"Seventy-five dollars is fair, ma'am—in fact, I might say it's low. I wouldn't have a herd of cattle and sheep trampling through my premises in that way for a hundred."

"There's one thing I forgot to state; the orchard gate was open, or they couldn't have got in; that may make a difference."

"Not a bit—not a bit. You'd a right to have your gate open, but Small's cows had no right to run loose. I hope Isaac drove them to the pound, didn't he?"

"I heard him say he'd shut 'em up somewhere, and didn't mean to let 'em out until the owner calls for 'em. But, Mr. Babcock, suppose he should refuse to pay for the damages? I should hate to go to law about it."

"He won't refuse; and if he does, keep the critters till he will pay. As to law, I guess he's had about enough of that."

"I'm sure I thank you for your advice," said Miss Letitia, "and I mean to act upon it to the very letter."

Scarcely was he out of sight, when Miss Letitia sent a summons for Mr. Small, which he obeyed as promptly as his neighbor had done.

She made to him precisely the same statement she had made to Mr. Babcock, showing him the injured property, and asked him to fix the damages."

It was remarkable, before he did this, that he should ask the same question Mr. Babcock had asked; namely, whether she had any suspicion to whom the animal belonged.

"Well, one of them I observed, had a terrible crooked horn."

"Precisely—it's Babcock's heifer; I should know her among a thousand. She was black and white, wasn't she?"

"Well, now I think of it, she was; one seldom sees so clear a black and white on a cow."

"To be sure, they're Babcock's animals fast enough. Well, let me see; what you want is just a fair estimate, I suppose?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I should say ninety dollars was as low as he ought to be allowed to get off with."

"Oh, but I fear that it will seem as if I meant to take advantage. Suppose we call it—say seventy-five?"

"Just as you please, of course; but hanged if I'd let him off for a cent less than a hundred, if it were my case."

"And if he refuses to pay?"

"Why, keep the animal until he comes around, that's all."

"But there's one thing I neglected to mention—our gate was standing open; that may alter the case."

"Not at all; there's no law against keeping your gate open; there is against stray animals."

"Very well; thank you for your advice," said Miss Letitia; and Mr. Small departed with as smiling a countenance as Mr. Babcock had worn.

But at milking-time that night he made a strange discovery—old brindle was missing!

At about the same hour Mr. Babcock made a similar discovery; the black-and-white heifer was nowhere to be found!

A horrible suspicion seized them both—a suspicion they would not have made known to each other for the world.

They waited till it was dark, and then Mr. Babcock stole around to Miss Letitia's and meekly asked leave to look at the animals which had committed the trespass. He would have done it without asking leave, only that thrifty Miss Letitia always shut her barn doors at night.

While he stood looking over into the pens where the cows were confined and trying to negotiate with Miss Letitia for the release of the heifer, along came Mr. Small in quest of his brindle.

The two men stared at each other in blank dismay, then hung their heads in confusion.

It was useless to assert that the damages were too high, for had they not fixed them themselves? It was useless to plead that Miss Letitia was in a manner responsible for what had happened, on account of the open gate, for had they not assured her that that circumstance did not alter the case? It was useless to say she had no right to keep the cows in custody, for had they not counseled her to do so? As to going to law about it, would they not become the sport of the whole town?

"He that diggeth a pit, he himself shall fall into it," said Miss Letitia, who read what was passing in their minds as well as if they had spoken, for the light from Isaac's lantern fell full on their faces. "However, on one condition I will free the cows and forgive the debt."

"What is that?" Both thought the question, but did not ask it.

"The condition is, that you promise to put a good new fence in place of the old one that separates your estates, dividing the cost between you, and that henceforth you will live together peacefully, so far as in you lies. Do you promise?"

"Yes," muttered both, in a voice scarcely audible.

"Shake hands upon it, then," said Miss Letitia.

They did so.

"Now let the cows out, Isaac; it's time they were milked," said she.

And the two men went away driving their cows before them, and with a shame-faced air, greatly in contrast to the look of triumph with which they had before quitted her presence.

The fence was built, and the strife ceased when the cause was removed; but it was long before Miss Letitia's part in the affair came to the public ear; for she herself maintained a strict silence concerning it, and she enjoined the same upon her man-servant, Isaac.

The Fragile Follower.

"Are you esthetic?" inquired a New Haven young lady of a Brooklyn girl, as the two sat down to a dish of fried clams in a Fulton street restaurant.

"I guess so," replied the Brooklyn girl, vaguely. "Why do you ask?"

"Cause its so terribly awfully the thing. We're all esthetic at home. Everybody is, and you don't know how we enjoy it."

"Is it—is it very expensive?" queried the Brooklyn girl, feeling her way,

"It comes rather high, but it is so essential. I haven't felt so well since I left school as I have since being esthetic. You don't know how much I have gained!"

"What's the nature of it?" How do you take it?"

"Oh, you sit around, and be excessive, and when one speaks to you glare at 'em and say, 'How quite!' Then you shut your eyes and breathe hard. I wouldn't be without it for anything. They say it's very healthy."

"Can you do it alone?"

"Oh, gracious, no! It takes four or five to play. All you've got to do is to cut off your eyelashes, so as to look stony, and then practice with some chairs until you are ready to go into society. At home we commenced with clothespins to represent the gentlemen, and bandoline bottles for the ladies. Then we joined the Association and licked 'em all."

"I had an idea that esthetic meant the pleasurable sensations that arise from a gratification of artist appreciation," explained the Brooklyn girl timidly.

"Merciful goodness, no! On the contrary, it means the absence of taste. You mustn't have any taste. You must only be utter."

"How do you fetch that?"

"That's done by holding your breath until you are nearly ready to burst, and then let it out quick. You do that when somebody asks you if you are prepared to esthet. Then you go on estheting until the party breaks up. Myra Brown, of New Haven, is just lovely at it. We admire her so much."

"It must be fun," mused the Brooklyn girl, holding a clam on her fork and contemplating her companion.

"It just is. The gentlemen are ever so nice. They wear swallow-stomach coats and eye-glasses—"

"Eh?" ejaculated the Brooklyn girl, rather startled at the uniform.

"Yes, and they are so extreme. Oh, you don't know. When we girls are estheting we wear a sort of shroud. Mine is a cashmere, and $2 a yard. Some of the societies wear lilies, but we use poppies. They are more languid. The last time we met somebody put red pepper on the stove, and I haven't fully recovered yet. Then some of the esthetes are gracile, but our society runs to flesh. We think it more soulful."

"I've got an idea that it's a sort of a fraud, from your description," observed the Brooklyn girl gulping down the clam.

"You nasty hussy!" shouted the esthete. "You've got no more intensity than a lobster! You're a coarse, vulgar animal! You are a sensile groveler! And more than that, you pay for those clams or you stay in pawn for 'em!"

And the fragile follower of the prevailing fashion slammed out of the establishment, leaving her hard-headed friend to liquidate the account. It doesn't do to rouse up the unutterables. They are liable to forget the sufficient and become sibilant.

A Comical Outlaw.

A good story, with a touch of the pathetic in it, is told regarding the notorious outlaw of New Mexico, Allison and a distinguished editor now of Colorado. The latter went at one time to Trinidad and became the editor of a small daily publication at that place called the Enterprise.

About that time Allison had been raiding the saloons of Trinidad. Feeling in an unusually happy mood one morning the editor took up his pen and dashed off the following brilliant paragraph:

"We have a curiosity to see this pest Allison—this monster in human form, from whom men run and hide."

On the next day about 9 o'clock the editor sat in his sanctum with his feet cocked back and a ripple of amusement breaking over his handsome visage as he pursued the racy productions of his fertile brain in the columns of the Enterprise. A stronger built on an unusually tall frame suddenly threw open the door, and striding into the room, announced himself as follows:

"My name is Allison—Clay Allison. Is Editor Dill in?"

The man in the chair hesitated a moment and then answered, "No, sir—Dill is still in bed. My name is Smith."

It is of this Allison that the story is told regarding the killing of a gambler named Chubb at Cimarron, New Mexico. Court was in session when the murder was committed, and the Sheriff took Allison immediately before the Judge. When Allison came to the front he suddenly whipped out a big navy revolver, and placing it before him on the table said: "Judge, don't make no mistake! I want justice done, and propose to hold this court responsible."

"Sheriff, disarm the prisoner," said the Judge.

"Your Honor, I beg to be excused," replied the Sheriff.

"Summon a posse," ordered the Judge.

"I will kill the first man that moves," exclaimed Allison.

"This court stands adjourned for the present term," was the only further order of the court, and the prisoner and the court moved out of the building from opposite doors.

Chased by Snakes.

Not long ago some boys from Williamsport, Pa., started up Lycoming creek after making arrangements to have their stores transported to a wild point in a little dell, surrounded by ragged rocks, where they intended to camp. They reached the point selected early in the afternoon and pitched their tent. The first night was passed quite pleasantly, although Eeles dreamed that he was chased by an enormous blacksnake and did not sleep very soundly. The next morning they started out early to fish, each man armed with a small bottle of snake medicine in his satchel. The stream made its way over rugged rocks, forming little cascades and pools every few hundred yards, where some very fine trout were found. Primeval hemlocks formed an archway overhead, completely shutting out the sun, and the air was cool and refreshing. The second day the party scattered along the little stream to fish, each man intent on bagging all he could. Deacon Calvert went ahead, followed by Policeman Bubb, who was about a quarter of a mile in his rear. The others fished down stream. Everything went well for about two hours, when Bubb was suddenly startled by a series of frightful screams in the direction the deacon had taken. Dropping his rod he ran to see what the trouble was, fearing that his comrade had been caught by a bear. Arriving at the spot he was horrified to find the deacon standing like a statue on a large flat rock, so completely charmed by four enormous rattlesnakes that he could not move. As he did not fear snakes and wished to have some fun with the deacon he rushed up and grasped the largest snake with his right hand around the neck, as it evidently was on the point of springing at the charmed fisherman. This broke the charm. The other snakes fled and Bubb shook the poisonous reptile which he grasped at Calvert, who gave a frightful yell and started down stream as fast as his legs would carry him. Bubb pursued, shaking the snake at him, which writhed and twisted as he held it in his grasp. In a few minutes he discovered that it was coiling tightly around his arm and it shook its rattles defiantly in his face. He found its coil grow tighter every minute and his hand began to relax. This alarmed him and he would gladly have flung it from him, but he could not. He must retain his hold, as it was life or death with him. Great beads of perspiration stood on his forehead and he felt sick. The reptile coiled tighter and tighter around his arm, while its eyes glistened like sparks of fire and its white fangs could be plainly seen. Finally, in a moment of desperation, he thought of his jack-knife and after fumbling for some minutes he got it out and, opening the blade with his teeth, severed the head of the reptile from its body and saved his life. His arm remained partially paralyzed for the balance of the day, and he declares that he will never grasp a snake in that way again.

On making his way to the camp he found the "Deacon" looking as white as a sheet and swearing furiously that he would not remain there another hour and he immediately commenced packing up to leave. And while engaged in this work Fremont came tearing up the path, pursued by a blacksnake which appeared to be about ten feet long. It ran alongside of him, with its head elevated as high as his shoulder, and looked him squarely in the face in the most tantalizing manner. Bubb managed to seize a stick with one hand and dispatch it before it got away. Fremont, too, was terribly frightened and fully satisfied with fishing on Rock run. He declared that he would leave at once for Ralston and he did. Eeles had not been heard from and it was feared that, as he was so afraid of snakes, a whole colony might have attacked and devoured him.

The three fishermen now resolved to leave the accursed place, which seemed to be the favorite abiding place of serpents, and giving orders to the servant to pack up as quickly as possible they hurried away. On arriving at Ralston late in the afternoon they found Eeles ahead of them. He had been chased down stream by a big blacksnake, evidently the mate of the one that had pursued Fremont Updegraff to the camp, and he looked as pale as a ghost.

"There," said Chet. Myers, with a broad grin on his face, "I cautioned you about keeping a sharp lookout for snakes, but you seemed to think there was no danger. Why, I tell you there are blacksnakes up in that mountain ten feet long, and as to rattlesnakes, there is no end to them—I mean in numbers. I am glad you got back safe. Have a little of this snake medicine to drive the recollection of the serpents out of your minds!"

The boys declared they were satisfied with fishing for trout on Rock run, and when their baggage arrived they boarded the evening train for Williamsport. And as they stepped on the cars the piazza of the hotel was filled with young ladies who were heard to remark to each other: "Oh, I'm so glad the poor fellows were not eaten up alive by those horrid snakes." When the train rolled away Chet swung his hat and yelled after them: "Come again, boys; there's always good fishing in these mountain streams."

The Late Pope's Tomb.

The translation of the body of Pope Pius IX., from its resting-place in the Basilica of St. Peter to the tomb provided for it in the Church of San Lorenzo was accomplished recently in a single night. The ceremony was attended by some of the most shameful scenes ever seen in Rome. Immediately after his death and his obsequies, it will be remembered that the body of the late Pope, encased in several coffins, one within the other, was elevated to a niche prepared for it high up on the walls of one of the chapels of St. Peter's Church, where it remained until the time of removal. Meanwhile, in accordance with the order given in his will, a simple and inexpensive tomb had been prepared as its last resting-place under the altar of the Church of San Lorenzo, which is some distance from the Vatican. The late Pope had certain tender reminiscences connected with this church and for this reason wished his body to repose there. Moreover, it is said that the profound humility of spirit of which he was capable at times had induced him to wish to mortify his pride in life by directing that his body should not have the honor of permanent sepulture in the grandest church of the world and near the remains of the Apostles Peter and Paul.

The tomb in the Church of San Lorenzo has been completed for some time but for reasons satisfactory to his executors the translation of the body was postponed until last night. A careful watch was preserved over it until all the arrangements were complete. At midnight the coffin was carried from the chapel, and, surrounded and followed by a large body of priests and Catholic laymen, the mortuary procession set forth. The coffin was placed upon a bier drawn by horses and the priests and laymen carried lighted candles. The scene was solemn and sombre in the extreme, but scarcely had the procession left the steps of St. Peter's than an unruly mob of the roughs of the city swarmed around it, hustling and intercepting the priests, endeavoring to extinguish the candles and to overturn the bier and shouting "Long live Italy!" "Down with the Pope!" Away with the black gowns!" and so on. The disturbance became so great and the fear of a terrible scandal was so imminent that the city authorities were compelled to intervene. The police force proving inadequate, some companies of soldiers were hurriedly sent for. On arriving they dispersed the mob, order was restored, the procession moved on to the church and the ceremonies of placing the body in the tomb were completed.

Dangers of the Ice-House.

It is not generally known, but chemistry nevertheless affirms, that a certain gas is generated from ice. An ice-house is, in fact, a regular powder magazine, and people who have ice-houses should take care to secure proper ventilation. At a certain state of heat, the gas in an ice-house has been known to explode by the lighting of a match. The fact does not appear to be generally known.

Political Tragedies.

The disputes of party leaders for the last three-quarters of a century in the old states would make a wonderful volume, but those of New York would surpass all others. As I recur to the bitter contest between Burr and Hamilton, I find how many others have flowed from that early example, and how strangely history repeats itself. There was a period in the history of New York filled with duels produced by these conflicts. From 1797 to 1801, and from 1801 to 1804, the utmost violence marked the politics of New York. Not only ink but blood was freely shed by both parties. I count a dozen serious duels in that interval of eight years. The rivals were Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, but long before the first was killed by the bullet of the latter, there were other fatal affairs. In 1798 Mr. Henderson killed Mr. Jones in New York city for writing a political squib. Jefferson and Burr were both Democrats, and in 1800 both received the same number of votes for president, and some of the federalists, eager to defeat their ablest foe, Jefferson, were disposed to throw their electoral votes for Burr, but Alexander Hamilton, the federal leader, bitterly opposed that alternative, and no doubt his opposition to that scheme led to his death at the hands of Burr, less than four years after. "I trust," wrote Hamilton, "New England will not so far lose its head as to fall into this snare, there is no doubt that upon every permanent and virtuous calculation Jefferson is to be preferred. He is by far not so dangerous a man, and he has pretensions to character. As to Burr, there is nothing in his favor. His private character is not defended by his most partial friends. He is bankrupt beyond redemption, except by the plunder of his country." And Jefferson was elected over Burr. Then began the reign of the Democrats in New York, and other duels. First, the death of Philip Hamilton, the eldest son of the great financier, Alexander Hamilton, in 1802, in a political duel with a Democrat named Eacker; then the quarrel between Cheetham, the Jefferson editor, and Coleman, the Hamilton editor, which resulted in the duel which ended in Coleman's death. This was followed by the fierce conflict between De Witt Clinton, afterward governor of New York, a Federalist, and John Sartwout, a Democrat, and a friend of Burr. They fired five shots, and Swartwout was terribly wounded. This followed by a challenge from De Witt Clinton to Senator Dayton of New Jersey, afterward arranged, and this by another duel between Robert Swartwout, in which Richard Riker was severely wounded.

Matters were shaping for the mortal combat between Burr and Hamilton. Jefferson was nominated for reelection as president in 1804, but Burr was defeated for vice-president, and Governor Clinton selected as the Democratic candidate in his place. Indignant at this new outrage on his pride, and failing to get the regular Democratic nomination for governor of New York, Burr ran as stump candidate for that office against Morgan Lewis, regular Democratic candidate. Hamilton was fierce in his hostility to Burr, and Burr was badly defeated in the same year that saw Jefferson chosen president a second time. There is no doubt that from this moment Burr resolved to fight Hamilton. The latter had been unsparing in his assaults upon his rival, and Burr, hearing of these comments, sent him a challenge, and refused all compromise but an abject apology. This was refused by Hamilton, and on the 11th of July, 1804, they fought at Weehawken, near New York, and Hamilton was killed, leaving a widow and seven children, his beautiful daughter Angelica, made a maniac by the fearful tragedy. Such is the skeleton of New York politics over three quarters of a century ago. The future, if less tragical, has not been less quarrelsome. Both parties have been almost equally afflicted by able and ambitious rivals. George Clinton, De Witt Clinton, Governor Morris, the Livingstons, the Van Rensselaers, the Hoffmans, the Wrights, the Van Burens, the Dickinsons, the Sewards, Weeds, Talmadges, the Jays and the Marcys have been on both sides of various factions in the Democratic, Federal, Whig, Anti-masonic and Republican parties.

Home Pretty.

It is strange how little people make of means that are at every one's disposal for making homes pretty. Creepers over a doorway, or climbing up a house, attract one's attention directly one turns into a side street; it is singular that they should be comparatively rare. In this soil creepers, like the Virginia, flourish luxuriantly, and another hardy cluster, the ivy, will grow anywhere, under any circumstances. In Germany the ivy is an intimate family friend. It is often trained indoors, carried over framework, and cultivated until often the whole side of a room will be covered with it. In many parts of the country beautiful combinations are made by the simple intergrowth of ivy and the Virginia creeper; and in the fall the effect of contrast between the dark deep green of the ivy intermingled with the varying colors of the favorite creeper, make the ruins of the Rhine more picturesque than anything else could possibly do. Let any one who desires an interest and an ornament in one, cultivate an ivy tree and he will be surprised and gratified at the results he will obtain with scarcely an effort.

The Millheim Journal.

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1 column...	8 60	12 00	20 00	35 00	65 00

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Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.
P. C. Weidemoyer and J. M. Dick, preachers.
Sunday School, 2 P. M.—M. I. Jamison, supt.

Methodist.
Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.
Preaching next Sunday evening.
Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—D. A. Musser, supt.

Reformed.
Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.
Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.
Rev. Tallhelm, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.
Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Sunday School.
Meets at 9 A. M.—H. E. Duck, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½, P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN K. RUNKLE, of Potter,
J. G. LARIMER, of Spring.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. C. HARPER, of Bellefonte.

SHERIFF,
THOMAS J. DUNKLE, of Rush.

REGISTER,
JAMES A. McCLAIN, of Boggs.

RECORDER,
FRANK E. BIBLE, of Spring.

TREASURER,
D. C. KELLER, of Potter.

COMMISSIONERS,
A. J. GREIST, of Unionville.
JOHN WOLF, of Miles.

AUDITORS,
F. P. MUSSER, of Millheim.
J. S. PROUDFOOT, of Milesburg.

Are You Registered?

Better see to this matter yourself without delay, and then bethink yourself whether you paid a State or county tax within two years, which must have been assessed at least two months before the election. These are the principal qualifications of voters. Be sure that your record is right.

There was one thing the county convention neglected to do, and that was, to pass a rule forbidding candidates for county nominations to travel round for the purpose of electioneering. The thing has got to be an infernal nuisance and ought to be stopped at once.

The practice should be for every man to stay at home and do his canvassing by letter, and by seeing such people as he can see at the county seat or at his home. The beggarly practice of traveling about from place to place and from house to house for the purpose of soliciting votes is contemptible at best, and should be done away with by a prohibitory rule of the paaty.—*Watchman.*

We heartily second the suggestions of the *Watchman* and are only sorry that the late convention did not take action—affirmative action—on the subject. The matter of personal solicition as carried on for some years has become a first class nuisance and the party can not get rid of the demoralizing system too soon. It is expensive to the candidates and burdensome to the people. It is a real shame that a worthy but modest candidate should be obliged to go from house to house and farm to farm, soliciting votes for an office, to keep even with his competitors. It is utterly at variance with true manhood or good principle. Let the party return to more economical and more honorable means of ascertaining the popular will in reference to its choice of candidates.

Admirable Conduct.

From the Hartford Post (rep.)

It must be admitted that the conduct of General Hancock since his defeat has been admirable. His presence at the inauguration of General Garfield was an event which was exceedingly gratifying to his countrymen of all parties, and his refusal to attend public ovations of late because of the condition of the commander-in-chief shows a side of the man which wins respect,

The Pittsburg *Post* in a lengthy article on the subject of a reorganizati n of the democratic party in this state has the following practical and sensible observations in regard to the state committee: "It is here (in the state committee) rather than in the state convention that greater efficiency is requisite. Briefly we think it should be changed in this direction: 1. Constitution of one member from each congressional district; 2. To elect its own chairman, with an executive committee of five with a chairman (not necessarily the chairman of the state committee) and treasurer, which committee shall be charged with the conduct of the campaign: 3. The executive committee to appoint a permanent secretary (at a moderate salary) and establish permanent quarters at the state capital, where the records of the committees, its list of names, etc., shall be preserved and transferred as the property of the committee and not carted off as the property of individuals; 4. The full state committee to fix the time and place for holding state conventions and to meet the day before the state convention and select its temporary chairman and secretaries, and also issue tickets to delegates who have the *prima facie* right to a seat, what constitutes a *prima facie* right and what a bogus contest (now quite the fashion) to be laid down in the rules.

No action more expressive of sympathy and tender feeling toward the sick President has been manifested than that shown by General Hancock yesterday in refusing to make an examination of the fortifications along the New England coast while the nation's patient was in such a critical condition. He had been especially invited to conduct the examination and had reached Boston with the expectation of so doing when the news of the relapse was announced. He at once declined to carry out his plans, and said if there was a change for the worse he shou'd proceed immediately to Washington. There is something peculiarly courteous and thoughtful in the General's conduct toward his late rival which will not be overlooked nor easily forgotten.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Some six weeks ago it was announced in the Pittsburg newspapers that James McParlan, the detective who traced out the guilty parties in the Molly Maguire murders in the anthracite region, had died. The terrible ordeal through which he had passed in bringing the criminals to justice it was said had destroyed his health and brought on his death. It turns out now that this statement was without foundation in fact, but at the time of the publication in the Pittsburg papers McParlan was detailed by the Pinkerton detective agency to work up the Maurice Healey murder case at Dunbar, Fayette county, this state. As it was believed that Healey was killed in pursuance of the order of a council of Molly Maguires and as McParlan could not hope for success in any effort he might make to discover the murderers if his presence in the vicinity of Dunbar should become known, it is plain enough that he himself committed the pious fraud perpetrated on the public in the announcement of his death. Eight men have been arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of Healey, and their arrest is due to the detective work of McParlan.—*Ex.*

Guiteau's Desperate Attempt to Kill One of the Prison Guards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Considerable excitement was caused here this morning by a report that Guiteau, the assassin, had made a desperate effort to escape from the jail, attempting to kill one of the guards. Investigation of the report developed the following story: This morning about half past four, while W. C. McGill one of the guards at the jail was passing through the corridor, something in the appearance of Guiteau's cell attracted his attention. Entering the cell he found the assassin in possession of a knife. When the guard demanded the knife Guiteau refused to surrender it. McGull then drew his pistol and an exciting tussle ensued, Guiteau making every effort to get the pistol from the guard. He succeeded, after a struggle, but McGull after the most strenuous exertions, regained possession of it. In the scuffle that followed the weapon was discharged and the report brought other guards to the assistance of McGull. Guiteau was finally disarmed. He had succeeded, however, in cutting McGull's clothing pretty badly and came very near inflicting a dangerous wound. Guiteau pretended to be crazy and complained that his pistol had been taken from him. All the facts indicate that Guiteau was premeditating escape and that he had formed some desperate plan. His presumption of insanity is believed to be a dodge, as he has acted as if perfectly sane all along. The guard of soldiers at the jail has been doubled and now consists of twenty men and three commissioned officers. A most vigilant walch is kept over the prisoner.

—I have been a confirmed dyspeptic for years. $5000 would not tempt me to be back where I was before taking two bottles of D. R. V. G. I am well now.

J. W. Clark,
Real Estate, Syracuse, N. Y.
Guaranteed by all Druggists.

SPECULATIVE INSURANCE.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of Saturday contains four columns of matter on the subject of speculative life insurance, in which it asserts that Governor Hoyt, Secretary Quay, Attorney General Palmer and other state officers hold large sums in policies on aged persons insured in speculative companies. Governor Hoyt was interviewed on Saturday in regard to the statement in the *Dispatch* and declared most emphatically that the charge is utterly without foundation. He went on to express himself in terms of decided hostility to speculative insurance, declaring that no charters would have been granted to companies organized on that plan but for the fact that the law is mandatory on the subject. Secretary Quay and Attorney General Palmer are not in the city, but it is understood that they hold the same views as the governor in regard to the matter.

THE CROPS.

Condition of Spring Wheat, Tobacco and Corn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following reports showing the condition of the spring wheat, tobacco and corn crops were issued at noon:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, August 16.—Spring Wheat—The returns of August 1. give a condition of spring wheat of eighty-one against eighty-eight last year and eighty one in 1879 at the same time. Compared with the crop of last year there is reported a heavy decrease in the States of Iowa, Illinois, a slight decrease in Minnesota, Nebraska, and California; while in Wisconsin and all the New England States there is an increase. Reports from Dakota indicate a fair crop, with a large increase in acreage.

Tobacco—The condition of tobacco at the date of the returns to this department was somewhat lower than at this time last year. In the northern and middle Atlantic States the crop was reported as better than last year. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri it was suffering from drought. In Wisconsin it is reported better than last year.

The general average condition of corn in August is seventy-seven, a very considerable decline since last month, when it stood at ninety. In August 1880, the condition was eighty-eight, which, however, was exceptionally high.

The Atlantic coast States make a showing somewhat better than the general average, except in South Carolina, where excessive drought has cut down the figures to forty-one. Louisiana and Texas are the next lowest of the coast States, from the same cause, reporting sixty-seven and forty-six respectively. Tennessee is lowest of the interior States, its average falling to sixty four. In the great corn growing region the lightest reports are ninety-five in Wisconsin and ninety-two in Nebraska, and the lowest, seventy-four, in Kansas.

CENTRE COUNTY TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following order of place and time will be observed in the teacher' examinations for 1881:

Milesburg and Boggs—Milesburg, Monday, Aug. 22.
Unionville and Union—Unionville, Tuesday, Aug. 23.
Huston—Julian Furnace, Wednesday, Aug. 24.
Worth—Port Matilda, Thursday, Aug. 25.
Taylor—Hannah Furnace, Friday, Aug. 26.
Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg, Saturday, Aug. 27.
Snowshoe and Burnside—Snowshoe, Tuesday, Aug. 30.
Liberty—Eagleville, Wednesday, Aug. 31.
Howard and Curtin—Howard, Thursday, Sept. 1.
Marion—Jacksonville, Friday, Sept. 2.
Walker—Hublersburg, Saturday, Sept. 3.
Spring—Valentine's School House, Tuesday, Sept. 6.
Benner—Knox' School House, Wednesday, Sept. 7.
Patton—Waddle's School House, Thursday, Sept. 7.
Halfmoon—Stormstown, Friday, Sept. 6.
College—Lemont, Saturday, Sept. 10.
Haines—Aaronsburg, Monday, Sept. 12.
Millheim and Penn—Millheim, Sept. 13.
Miles—Rebersburg, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Gregg—Penn Hall, Thursday, Sept. 15.
Potter—Centre Hall, Friday, Sept. 16.
Harris—Boalsburg, Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Ferguson—Pine Grove, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

A special examination will be held at the Superintendent's office, Belle fonte, Friday, Sept. 30; applicants must come recommended by at least four directors of the district in which they intend to teach and give a satisfactory reason for non-attendance at the public examinations.

Examinations begin at 9 o'clock a. m. Applicants are expected to be in time. Some of the directors also should be present to make out a list of applicants.

D. M. WOLF,
Co. Supt.

A gang of roughs attacked Coup's Circus as it was leaving Lock Haven on Saturday night and fired several shots into the train. One employe was badly wounded in the leg.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen Kennelley, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for
JAMES KENNELLY,
30-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers, executors of the estate of Jonathan Philips, late of the Borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3RD 1881,
at one o'clock, P. M.
A SPLENDID FARM,
situated two miles west of Millheim on the turnpike, and about four miles from Coburn station, on the Lewisburg & Tyrone rail road, now occupied by Henry Frankenberger, containing 61 acres, about 55 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good brick dwelling house, bank barn and all other necessary outbuildings. A fine young apple orchard in good bearing condition, and a variety of other fruit trees, as well as never-failing water, also on the premises. It is altogether one of the most desirable small farms in Penn's Valley.

ALSO, on the same day in Millheim, 8 Acres of land within the Borough limits of said town, adjoining lands of H. H. Weiser, estate of S. H. Moyer, and others.

ALSO, on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH 1881,
on the premises. That certain FARM NEAR SNYDERTOWN, in Nittany Valley, now occupied by Jacob Gobble. It contains 142 Acres more or less, all cleared and under cultivation except about 25 acres. It is divided into four separate pieces, and is adjoined by lands of *B. F. Beck*, Jacob Lutz, E. Leimpach, Adam Decker, John *Beck*, John Emerick—Gates, Henry *Beck*, James Martin, Philip Walter, and estate of Thomas Huston. The improvements are a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Orchard and water on the premises. Convenient to school and church. Valuable and productive farm.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by
JOHN P. RUNKLE,
B. O. DEININGER,
Executo r

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg	ar 7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg	lv 7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Millinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.35	arr 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.09		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.20	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Millinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11 50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 09 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
"	" Renovo	5 30 p. m.
"	" Kane	10.05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 p. m.
"	Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport..	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg...	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia..	3 20 p. m.
"	" Kane	6 00 a. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.
"	" Erie	11 35 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.

Erie Mail and Fast Line and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Store.
WM. R. CAMP,
PROPRIETOR.

Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges. Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE
Gettysburg, Pa.

The first term of the next Collegiate year will be, in Sept. 8th 1881.

The Faculty and Instructors are the following:
Milton Valentine, D. D.,
President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science.
Luther Henry Croll, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev. Adam Martin, A. M.,
Professor of the German Language and Literature, and of Greek.
Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D.,
Franklin Professor of the Ancient Languages
John A. Himes, A. M.,
Graeff Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of History.
Rev. Philip M. Bikle, A. M.,
Ockershausen Professor of Phisics and of Latin. And others.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

FARMERS'
Supply Store.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

The most complete plow made. Light running and durable. Price reduced Three shares—"C" share for ordinary plowing; "B. S." share for dry ground, and "S" share for hard baked soil or stony land, chilled and polished; price 50 cents each. It is the best plow in the world for plowing dry baked or gravely soil. We challenge any other plow to compete with it.

Grain Drill.

The very best; gum spring, rear shifter, fertilizer attachment, with other improvements. Lowest prices.

Fodder Cutter.

Cuts and crushes fodder. Warranted to do more satisfactory crushing than any other fodder cutter made. Will also cut Hay and Straw.

Farmer's Chop Mills,

Cider Mills with Presses, hand or horse power. Washing Machines easily operated; a boy or girl of 14 years can do twice as much washing with half the labor that an adult can do.

Best Clothes Washer

warranted for 5 years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. *The best, most efficient and most durable washer in the world.* It has no rival and is the only machine that will *wash perfectly clean without rubbing.* It can be used in any size tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. Is so simple and easy operated that the most delicate lady, or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron and is the only washer that has the *Rubber Bands on the Rollers* which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes. Price very low.
No Family can afford to do without it.

Threshers and Separators.

The GEISER Thresher and Separator, for 4 to 10 horses. The HEEBNER Level-tread Power and Separator for 1 and 2 horses.

Bells.

Farm, School and Church Bells, of the most improved make at very low prices.

Sewing Machines.

We sell a $40 machine for $20.
We sell a $45 machine for $23.
We sell a $50 machine for $25.
We sell a $55 machine for $27.50,
We sell a $60 machine for $30.
Warranted to be new, first class machines in every respect. It pays farmers and others to come to our store to buy their supplies.

Conklin Wagons.

Buggies, Carriages, and Platform Spring Wagons.

Two-horse Cultivators.

For cultivating fallows, at very low prices.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Spring-Toothed Harrows,

And a full line of Farm Implements always on hand. Call and see the GIANT CROSS-CUT in operation.

Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALEXANDER & CO.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—
Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

IT WILL PAY YOU
—TO VISIT—
J. R. Smith & Co.'s
MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,
NOS. 110, 113 & 114 FRONT STREET,
MILTON, PA.

We are now offering the largest stock and greatest variety of
Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
in the State, at PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, consisting in part of Rich and Plain Furniture
All the latest Designs,
in Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Ebony. We make a
Specialty in Parlor Suits,
and will sell them lower than any Party in the state. Prices ranging FROM $30 TO $300, if you contemplate buying a
PIANO, ORGAN OR SEWING MACHINE,
it will pay you to write us for prices. We also carry a large line of extra Super, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

A Good Brussels Carpet at 70 cts. per yard.

Our stock of Plain, Cut and Engraved Table Glass-ware, Plain and Decorated French China, Silver Plated-ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, &c.
is well worth your inspection. Our sales exceed those of any House in our line in the state.

LOW PRICES DO IT.

We extend an invitation to you to visit us and will take pleasure in showing you through our various Departments.

FOR
Boots Shoes, and Slippers
GO TO
KAMP'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE
when visiting Lock Haven,
and look at the
Largest and Cheapest Stock
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
in Central Pennsylvania.
My Motto is
'Large Sales and Small Profits.'
JACOB KAMP,
THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF
LOCK HAVEN.

EXCELSIOR
STEAM DYE WORKS
LEWISBURG, PA.
W. Davis,
Proprietor.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

THE JOURNAL STORE,
Millheim, Pa.,

has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

B F. KISTER,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
MILLHEIM, PA.
Shop next door to Foote's store, Main St.

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS made to order, and satisfactory work guaranteed. Repairing done promptly and cheaply, and in a neat style.

The Model Grocery.
S. P. KERSTETTER,
Proprietor.
MARKET STREET, LEWISBURG, PA.

Dealer in first class Groceries of all kinds, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware.

Queensware a Speciality.

sell a *White Granite Tea Sett*, 46 *pieces, for* $30.00. All other Queensware in proportion.

Just received the finest lot of China Ware ever brought to this place.
If you come to Lewisburg dont fail to give me a call and get the best bargains you ever had.

Farmers' Supplies.
SEEDS.

Mammoth and Small Clover Seed.
Choice Timothy Seed.
White Clover Seed.
Alsyke, or Swedish Clover Seed.
Orchard Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Lawn Grass Seed.
Meadow Foxtail Grass Seed.
Meadow Fescue Grass Seed.
Sweet-scented Vernal Grass Seed.
Rough-stock Meadow Grass Seed.
Hard Fescue Grass Seed.
Tall Oat Grass Seed.
Crested Dogstail Grass Seed.
Perrenial Rye Grass Seed.
Italian Rye Grass Seed.
Florin, and other grass seed,

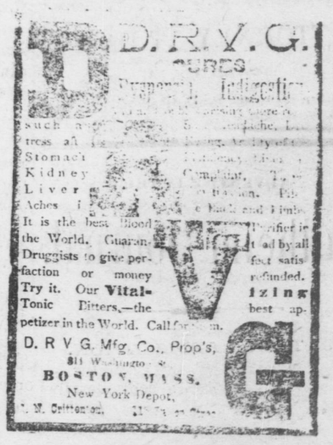
Farmers and owners of pasture lots can grow *grass* instead of weeds, by sowing a mixture of the above seeds. It has been demonstrated by practical experiment that a variety of grass will keep up a continuous pasture and prevent the growth of weeds.

FERTILIZERS'.

We can deliver to Coburn and Spring Mills Stations, the very best fertilizers made. Bakers High Grate Ammoniated Bone Phosphate in Car load lots, only $35.00 per ton, in cars at Station.
South Carolina Bone Phosphate only $20.00 per ton, in car load lots, at Station.

Farmers Supply Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALEXANDER & CO.



The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25, '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—It is said that the oyster crop will be short. What a pity.

—The State Fair to be held at Pittsburg, commences Sept. 5th.

—Lutheran Hymn Books for sale at the Journanal Store.

One-half the inhabitants of Franklin, Venango county, have signed the temperance pledge.

—Yes, if you would go to work and pull the unsightly weeds along your front it would "look" better.

—A splendid, strong 2 horse spring wagon for sale. None better in the valley. Price moderate. Inquire at the Journal office. tf

—In Dauphin county physicians are prosecuted for not registering their names in the Prothonotary's office as the law requires.

—Laurelton becomes big at one jump. It started a "mutual assessment" insurance company and gets a money order post office.

WANTED.—About 3500 first class 1½ inch yellow pine flooring in the rough. Need not be fully dry. Inquire at the *Journal* office. tf.

—A refreshing shower cooled off the heated air and parched earth on Sunday evening. Hope Providence will soon send more of it.

—Two Millersburg sportsmen shot a sea eagle on the Perry county hills the other day. The bird measured seven teet from tip to tip of wings.

—Marble door steps of the best Sutherland Falls marble, made at the Millheim Marble Works at a moderate price. tf

—Editor Deininger left for Reading yesterday morning, to attend the funeral of his uncle, E. Jonathan Deininger, who died last Sunday.

—The balcony at the Millheim Hotel is complete. It is not only a fine ornament to the house but a very convenient institution as well.

—Farmers, don't buy seed wheat from strangers. You will surely be cheated if you do. Go to some well-known reliable dealers, as for example Alexander & Co. Bellefonte.

HARD ON HOY.—Adam Hoy, Esq., looks so much like Gen. Grant that he is frequently mistaken for the great smoker. Of course Adam is a much better man than Ulysses.

—Mr. Henry Bollinger and family left us on Tuesday for Montano Territory. Hope they may find what they desire in their new western home.

—WANTED, at the *Journal* office, on subscription or other accounts, 10 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of corn, several gallons of good apple butter. If you have any of these articles to spare and owe us, bring them along.

—The proper committee has at last decided to have a county fair and have fixed October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, as the time. It will take some lively work to make it a full success, but the committee promise to do it.

—J. A. LIMBERT, the new mail contractor, has procured a fine new wagon and is prepared to carry express packages and other goods from Coburn to Woodward and all intermediate points at reasonable charges. tf

—Do you want to buy a farm in Nittany valley or in Penn township, or a small piece of land near Millheim? If so read the notice and sale bills of the executors of Jonathan Philips, deceased, and be on hand on the days of sale, Sept. 3rd and Sept. 10th next.

—The only secret about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and colds and skilfully combining them by chemical process. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its preparation.

—Two fiends in the form of tramps were sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment by the Lancaster county court, last week, for committing a rape on the person of Miss Lizzie Weidner, a very pretty and modest young lady of nineteen years. The punishment seems altogether too easy.

—Last Thursday ground was broken for the new Lutheran church at Millheim. It is to be a brick building, one story, with cross chapel of two stories. If completed according to design adopted it will be a very neat and convenient church. The building committee expect to put it under roof yet this season.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN INDIA.—A lecture will be delivered in the Lutheran church, Rebersburg, Saturday evening, Sept. 10th, by Rev. A. D. Rowe, lately returned from India, on the social manners, home-life, customs, dress, superstitions and general character of the Hindus, together with some account of European life in India.

The lecturer will also exhibit objects of worship, fancy embroidery work, Hindu women's dresses, specimens of the grains of India, &c., which he has brought with him to this country.

Admission 10 cents, 15 cents, family tickets, 50 cents. 2t

—My wife has been troubled with billiousness, bloating of stomach and bowels, swelling of the limbs, constipation for years, but all has vanished from the use of three bottles D. R. V. G. Dyspepsia Remedy.

D. G. Barber, Real Estate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Guaranteed by all Druggists.

—We learn that Mr. Abs. Musser, of Haines township, is "running" for county commissioner on the Republican side of the house, and we know of no man in this end of the county that is better qualified for the important position than Abs. He is one of the best informed and most successful farmers in the county, has business qualifications of a high order and he is thoroughly honest. Under our present law one of the three commissioners must be a Republican, and we the choice of our political opponents will fall upon a man so worthy as Mr. Musser.

What a Big Show is Good For.

His satanic majesty held high carnival on show day in Lock Haven. There was more drunkenness, fighting and other devilment here on Saturday than the city ever before witnessed in any one day. The police had their hands full, and acquitted themselves admirably, considering the small force. There were half a dozen big fights and how many small ones we cannot tell. The day closed with a general knock down about 12 o'clock at the old depot, Clinton avenue, when the circus wagons were being loaded on the cars. Some Mill Hall and Flemington lads, and a few Lock Haven roughs cut the train times, which so exasperated the showmen that they made a break for the home gang. Half a dozen pistol shots were fired, and we believe one of Lock Haven's penitentiary birds received a shot in his thumb. To make a long story short, black eyes, broken noses and swelled heads were numerous.—*Lock Haven Journal.*

—My wife has been a great sufferer for years of Dyspepsia and cramps in the stomach, like spasms, and at times thought she must die. All trouble has ceased since the use of D. R. V. G.

I. C. Dorwin, City Clerk,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Guaranteed by all druggists.

News Miscellany.

A Boy of Ten Commits Suicide.

MONTREAL, August 15.—Ferdinand Pitcher, ten years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn on Saturday in the township of Newport, Quebec. He had been asked by his mother to set the table for supper, but ran out of the house and hung himself.

People Killed at a Bull Fight.

LONDON, August 15.—During a bull fight at Marseilles yesterday several tiers of seats collapsed and twelve persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured.

The little daughter of Bennville Fitterling, residing in Brecknock township, Berks county, was horribly burned while using coal oil to kindle a fire on Saturday. The oil in the can ignited and the vessel exploded. After six hours' terrible suffering death relieved the unfortunate child.

A Schuylkill county stock fancier paid $400 for a cow whose birth, name and pedigree were registered in the herd book. She soon shed her hair, which proved to have been dyed, and appeared in a new coat of entirely different color and he sold her for $30.

The Norristown *Register* avers that some of the Republican journals of the State are tremoling lest Mayor King should go in for the Gubernatorial nomination. The chances are that if the Mayor should try it he would make a good enough Republican for the half of that party.

Drank a Pint of Whisky and Died.

JERREY CITY, N. J., August 17.—Dennis McMahon, aged nine years, of Hoboken, drank a pint of whisky and died almost immediately afterward.

A Curious Fact.

Bands of music are forbidden to play on most of the large bridges of the world. A constant succession of sound waves, especially as come from the playing of a band, will excite the wires to vibration. At least the vibrations are very slight, but they will increase as the sound waves continue to come. The principal reason why bands are not allowed to play when crossing certain bridges, the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, for instance, is that if followed by a procession of any kind, they will keep step with the music and and this regular step would cause the wires to vibrate. At suspension bridges military companies are not allowed to march across in regular step, but break ranks. The regular trotting gate of a large dog across a suspension bridge is more dangerous to the bridge than a heavily loaded wagon drawn by a team of large horses.

In Erie county people are prosecuted for allowing Canada thistles to grow on their premises.

Mrs. Ann McHale of Pittston, is suing the Southern Pennsylvania Mutual Relief Association of Hanover for $2,000, the amount of a policy of insurance issued in September, 1880, in that company on the life of her father, Mr. Peter Cunningham, who died seven months ago. Mrs. McHale had paid $50 in assessments, and the company only sent her $30, saying that was all she was entitled to.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

George Markey Hangs Himself to a Rack Five Feet from the Ground.

George Markey, a well known farmer residing in York township, York county, on Shearer's road, about three miles from York, was found hanging in the barn by his daughter about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, life being entirely extinct. Mr. Markey had taken a driving line, and after placing a loop around his neck, had fastened the other end to a rack in his barn, about five feet above the floor, and bending his body, with his feet touching the floor, deliberately ended his life. Mr. Markey was in good circumstances and owned the farm upon which he resided. Nothing is advanced as to what caused the mental trouble which led to the rash taking of his life. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. Mrs. Markey is in very bad health, having been confined to her bed for about a year.

There is a consolation in the fact that hereafter for some years we shall have cooler weather and more rain. The cause of this change is thus accounted for: The sun undergoes changes, and the period of this change is from 11 to 13 years. During this period the number of spots on the sun undergo a gradual change from their minimum to their maximum number, the heat being greatest when the spots are the most numerous; and as this year the spots have arrived at their maximum number and will hence diminish, we may look for cooler summers and more moisture hereafter. Such at least are the observations of astronomers.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

A NEW INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.

Killed by Artificial Lightning in an Electric Company's Generating Room.

BUFFALO, August 15.—A strange and terrible accident occurred last evening at the generating rooms of the Brush Electric Light Company, on Ganson street, across the creek. About 9 o'clock two young men named George Leonard Smith and Henry Kimball, in company with another young man and two girls, stepped into the station and stood looking at the machinery in motion. Smith was very inquisitive and wanted to experiment. The manager, Mr. G. W. Chaffe, allowed him to try a harmless experiment, which consisted of taking hold of one of the brushes attached to the commentator, in which the electricity is held until carried away over the wires, and then taking hold of the hands of his companions a gentle current of electricity was passed through their bodies. Smith wanted to take hold of two of the brushes, but Mr. Chaffe grabbed his arm, telling him it was sure death to touch them. The party shortly afterwards left, Mr. Chaffe telling them to get out. About a quarter past 10 o'clock Smith suddenly came into the building, seemingly under the influence of liquor. He leaned over the railing which keeps outsiders at a distance from the machinery and before a warning word could be said he had grabbed the first and third brushes. Mr. Chaffe saw what he was about to do and made a jump for him. His hand stuck fast to the brushes, and giving the engineer the word to stop the engine he took hold of Smith and endeavored to pull him from his hold. This he was unable to do, but as soon as the engine stopped Smith raised himself to his feet and throwing up his arms, gave a loud gasp and expired instantly. The thing was done so quickly that those who witnessed it could scarcely believe their eyes. Smith's face had a pale bluish tint and was drawn out of shape. His hands were badly burned and on several of the fingers the flesh was burned to the bone.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

OBITUARY.

From the Reading Times, August 22nd.

DEATH OF E. JONATHAN DEININGER.

E. Jonathan Deininger, who had been seriously ill for some time at his residence, No. 205, North Sixth street, with the debility incident to old age, died yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock, in the 80th year of his life. He was born in Bainstein, Oberamt Waiblingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the 10th of September, 1801. His father, Christian Deininger, was a school teacher and organist who emigrated to this country when the subject of this notice was about eighteen years of age, bringing with him, besides E. Jonathan, three other sons and daughters, and leaving three sons and daughters in ermany. The elder Deininger settled in Germantown, this state, where he remained but a brief period, however, when he was offered the position of organist and school-master by Trinity Lutheran congregation, of this place, which he accepted and removed to Reading. When he left Germantown two of the sons settled in the western part of the state one of whom Rev. Andrew G. Deininger, a clergyman of the Lutheran church, died in Adams county a year ago; the other of these sons, Augustus E. Deininger, who was a school teacher and subsequently proprietor of marble works, died in Centre county several years ago. Of the children left in Europe, one of the sons, the oldest of the family, served as a school master under the government and died in the summer of 1867. Having been over fifty years in the government service he was granted a pension in accordance with the German laws. Another of the sons, Rev. William Deininger, is still living, who is also drawing a pension from the German government, for over fifty years continuous service as a clergyman and schoolmaster. He is now some 78 years of age. The third of the sons, left abroad, completed his education in London, and was sent to the Mediterranean. He died on the isle of Malta at the age of 23 years. The daughter left in Germany died some years ago leaving a family.

When the elder Deininger died in this country, his son, E. Jonathan, who was then the only one at home, succeeded him as teacher and organist of Trinity Lutheran congregation. In the spring of 1834 the latter married Mary E. H. Muhlenberg, daughter of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, who represented this district in Congress, was Minister to Austria, subsequently a candidate for Governor, but died during the campaign a short time before the election. After E. Jonathan Deininger's marriage he was succeeded in the position of organist and school teacher, by Constantine J. Deininger, an elder brother, for a number of years teacher and organist at Lancaster and Philadelphia, and afterwards at Loganswamp, this county. He was called from Loganswamp to Reading, and entered upon the duties of his new engagement. E. Jonathan Deininger resided with his wife on the beautiful farm in the northeastern section of the city, (then Muhlenburg township) where the Diocesan school for boys was located. Mr. Deininger erected this building and resided in it for a number of years. His wife died in the year 1868. Two children was the result of this union, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Deininger's only sister in this country, who remained single, served as his housekeeper until her death at the age of 78 years in the year 1868. The subject of this sketch, after the death of his wife, devoted his attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, to the improvement of his farm, and the management of his estate. He was fond of books, and spent much time in his library. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and was one of the first life members. He was a sincere Christian and a faithful member of St. John's German Lutherrn congregation, of which he was one of the pillars. In private life he was quiet and unostentatious, a genial companion and warm friend. He was well informed upon almost any subject, and a conversation with him was at all times pleasant and instructive. Jonathan F. W. and H. Edward Deininger, of this city, are nephews of the deceased. Rev. William Wackernagel, of Bethlehem, is married to a niece. The deceased left besides a number of other nephews and nieces. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at half-past one o'clock. The services will be held in St. John's German Lutheran church; interment in the Charles Evans cemetery.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at Aaronsburg, by Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Mr. Samuel E. Shunk, of Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Mahala Rupp, of Aaronsburg.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., in Lewisburg, Elizabeth, wife of Cyrus Brown, aged 75 years, 8 months and 26 days.

On the 18th inst., in Millheim, Thomas Benton, son of A. C. and Maggie C. Musser, aged 1 year, 4 months and 18 days.

"Happy darling, early blessed,
Rest in peaceful slumber, rest,
Early rescued from the cares
Which increase with growing years."

"I take these little lambs, said He,
And lay them on My breast,
Protection they shall find in Me,
In Me be ever blest."

On the 18 inst., in Bellefonte, Geo. H. Weaver, Esq., aged about 65 years.

For the Journal.

HOSTERMAN.—Entered into his rest, August 7th, 1881, near Hublersburg, Centre county, Pa., Mr. Wm. C. Hosterman, aged 37 years, 8 months and 13 days.

This excellent christian man was born in Haines township, where he resided up to the spring of 79, when he moved to Nittany Valley, near Hublersburg, and remained there until the Master, to whom he had given his heart when sixteen years of age, said to him, "It is enough, come up higher." He was a Godly man, as his life always attested. He believed in the necessity of conversion and holiness of heart and life. He was, at the time of his death, a deacon of the Lutheran congregation at Snydertown, zealous and consistent in the performance of his official, as well as all his christian duties, thus ever giving a living testimony that God dwells with man in the power of His spirit. The graces of God, meekness, charity and untiring zeal, found in him a rare illustration; and while his life was an eminent exhibition of christian character, his death bore equal testimony to the christian's triumph. The Snydertown congregation has lost in this dear brother a noble standard bearer; and while it bows down in meek submission to the will of the Heavenly Father, it realizes that the hand of God has touched it. The community has lost a faithful and exemplary man, well and tenderly loved, whose memory it will ever delight to cherish and whose life of self-sacrifice and devotion is a rich legacy.

The widow of the deceased is left with nine children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and a kind, affectionate father. The community is in deep sympathy with the stricken family, and we trust that all will commend them to Him who has proved himself to be a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan.

The funeral discourse was delivered by the Lutheran pastor to a crowded house, from 2nd Timothy 4:6, 7 and 8.

On the 7th of August he left us,
Eighteen hundred eighty-one:
"Left this world of sin and sorrow,
For a clime of brighter sun."

May a comfort to the widow,
Children and relations dear,
Now be given by the Father,
Who is ever true and near.

Let us all so live for Jesus,
That when death calls us away,
We may meet this man beloved brother
"In the realms of endless day."

C. W. S.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.20
Wheat No. 2	
Corn	55
Rye	70
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20 00
Salt, per Bri	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	65
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	
Butter	22
Lard	12
Sides	8
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	18
Potatoes	50
Lard	10
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.30
Pea "	

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSE

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Clover
Flodr. &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM PA.,

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 32-1y

1881. . MIDSUMMER. 1881.

H. R. WHITCOMB,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Takes this method to announce to the people of Penns. Brush and Sugar Valleys that after a highly successful season he still has,

25,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

to select from, and in order to reduce this large stock quickly he has reduced his prices from 10 to 50 per cent.

We have revolutionized the Clothing business in Lock Haven. You can get as good a suit from us as any tailor can make, and at less than half the price; and for style and fit they are often superior. Boys like stylish suits as well as men, and we have them in all grades.

Boys Clothing is a Specialty With Us.

No use looking for better goods for boys than we have—you can't find them. No living man shall be allowed to give their customers better value for their money than can always be found at my store. And where is the mother that likes to make children's clothes? Can't make them fit. "Never look well", is the complaint of every one. We've got all grades and they are just cute and nobby as they can be. A change of weather means a change of clothes; a change of clothes requires a change of patterns and styles of materials. The house that has the choicest and newest changes in styles and patterns is likely to secure the greatest number of new customers and best please and retain its old patrons. In these days it is not everything that looks like clothing that will sell, but in the keen competition between different houses it will be the survival of the fittest.

OUR CLOTHING IS

Unequalled in Quality,
Unexcelled in Style,
Unexceptional in Fit.

And the people have, by a large majority, decided to patronize

WHITCOMB.

We have a much larger stock of new style Hats than all the other stores in Lock Haven together, and our prices are always the lowest. Full stock of Trunks, Bags, &c. Gents' Furnishings, a large line of

BOOTS & SHOES

sold at from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in this section. call and see us. Speial prices to parties from a distance.

WHITCOMB,

BIG FLAG SIGN,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

BEE HIVE

Dry Goods House of Lock Haven for

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

Never since the establishment of this great Dry Goods House have we done such an extensive business as we have done this spring. We will in a few days open our fourth immense stock for the Spring and Summer of 1881. The people of Lock Haven, Clinton and Centre counties are showing their great appreciation of the wonderful bargains we are offering in our entire stock. First class goods, only honest dealing, no misrepresentatins and low prices always win. This is the motto on which we have built up our enormous trade and we'll here say that we fully appreciate the liberal patronage of the People in sustaining a first class Dry Goods Store in Lock Haven, which it has been our humble effort for some years to establish.

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENT

is especially attractive and excels any effort we ever made in Finenes of Stock, richness of Patterns and in its great variety.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL

SUMMER SILKS

at 40, 45 and 50 cts per yard. Beautiful Black Dress Silks at 75 cts a yard. Heavy Gros Grain at 1.25 warranted not to crack or wear glossey. Beautiful Brocades in Black and all Colors. All colros of Satins and Dress Silks. 1000 yards Best Lawns in remnants from 3 to 15 yards. 9 cts. worth 15 cts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Black and Colored Cashmeres

ever shown in Lock Haven at astonishingly low prices, and all the new Styles of Dress Goods to be found in any city store. 500 yards of the best Pantings for Men and Boys' wear, ever shown in this city. 10000 yds. Bleached and Brown Muslins to be sold at wholesale prices. 6000 yds. best Calico warranted fast colors at 4½ cts. Great bargains in Table Linen, Tickings and Towlings, &c. 200 Parasols 25 per cent less than usual price. 1000 Pairs Ladies Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves at prices that will astonish every one who is a judge of their value. An immense stock of Stockings, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Never was there shown in Lock Haven such a stock of Body Brussels Tapestry Brussel, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpet, as we show this season and our trade is really immense on them. Beautiful Capets from 20 cts. a yard upwards.

Come. See and be Convinced

that the Bee Hive Store offers decided advantage over every store in Central Pennsylvania in every thing in the dry goods line. Everybody welcome to the BEE HIVE, 65 MAIN STREET

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.

DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD

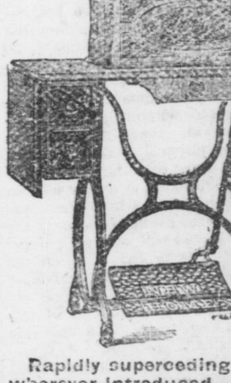
I AM THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC

D. S. M. CO., New York. D. S. M. CO., Chicago.

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.

DOMESTIC

LADIES!



USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1826 LADIES' DOLMAN. 9 Sizes, 32 to 46 inches, Bust Measure. Price, 30 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

NEW HOME

Rapidly superceding all others wherever introduced.

Pronounced by an army of happy purchasers to be the BEST.

The NEW HOME is positively

The Simplest, Easiest Running, Most Reliable, and Most Durable Sewing Machine ever invented.

It operates Quickly, Quietly, and without fatigue to the operator.

Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, N. Y.
And Orange, Mass.

Hills Archimedean Lawn Mower Co.
Of Hartford, Conn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW ARCHIMEDEAN
and CHARTER OAK
Lawn Mowers.

These Mowers have become celebrated throughout the World, where lawns are cultivated, as being the most perfect and desirable Lawn Mowers ever made. They stand at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the U. S. and Europe. They contain all the improvements that experience in their manufacture can suggest; are beautifully finished, thoroughly made and do splendid work on every variety of lawn.

Hand Mower Sizes, from 8 to 18 inches. Pony and Horse Sizes, 24, 28 and 32 inches. Send for Circulars.

SOLD BY OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE
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FREE BY MAIL.
WONDERFUL CURES
HOPELESS CASES OF
CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility and All Chronic Diseases. 20 years of great experience. 2,000 hopeless cases cured. Astonishing discovery of new treatment to quicly fatten, make blood and build up the system. Invalids caused to eat and digest enormously and gain 3 to 5 pounds per week. Vital and healing force is rapidly and powerfully increased. New life and vigor imparted the first few days. Severest cases of Consumption, bed fast and given up to die, cured in 2 to 3 months. Inflamation in the Lungs removed, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, and Cough made loose, and easy, or checked in 36 hours. The treatment exhilerates, exalts, arouses all organs into healthy vigorous operation. It is also the greatest cure on earth for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Head, Blood Skin Female and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of children, and the Opium Habit. We are honest in our offer, and earnestly invite you to write or come before it is too late, no matter what your disease, even if abandoned by the ablest physicians. Describe your case. Trial free to all who come here. A trial package of our medicines worth $2 to $5 sent by mail to all who send us the names and addresses of all afflicted in their vicinity and 5 cents to pay postage. B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

WOULD YOU BE RESTORED TO SOUND MANHOOD? *A Cure Guaranteed.* Sufferers from the above disease (Nervous Debility) will find permanent relief from the use of EGAN'S COMPOUND ELIXIR and ORGANIC PILLS. Not a quack nostrum but the genuine prescription used in my regular practice for the past seven years. Elixir, $2 per package or 3 for $5. Pills $1 per box, or 2 for $2. Severe cases require 3 to 5 bottles of the Elixir, with two or three boxes of the pills. Goods sent to any address on receipt of price. J. Y. EGAN,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

GILMORE & CO.
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

Indian Medicine Dance.

The Indian dances celebrated in the Indian Territory, in June, were witnessed by fully 6,000 Indians. The number of persons who take part is unlimited. When the performance begins, the company having assembled, the performers at a given signal rush into the tent from various points of the compass with shouts and yells, and as they reach the interior they fire their guns at the effigy suspended from the pole—intending thus to destroy the evil spirit—and immediately they set up their dance. This consists in the main of a light springing up and down to the monotonous music furnished by a peculiar song unvaried in words and music, which accompanied the pounding. It goes on till the bodies of the musicians weary, and at a signal all stop and take a rest. That done, the dance proceeds again. The programme is changed a little in some of its details, so as to give a variety. Each dancer has a sort of 'trainer,' or attendant, who sees to preparing him for the exercise. During the rest of the dance the performers will arise, lay off their shawls or blankets, take off their other garments, and barring breech-clout, reduce themselves to a state of complete nudity. This is done in the presence of thousands of men, women and children, and nothing is thought of it. The attendant then paints the dancer, using a weed for a brush. The entire body is covered with rings, forks and other curious devices. Sometimes the legs from the top of the hips and the groins are painted to the foot with white or light-colored pigment, and then rings and stripes are run about them at intervals, producing a very striking effect. The back, arms and chest are also covered with similar representations. As the body is partly dry a shawl or blanket is thrown over the shoulders, and the legs are left bare. Meanwhile the audience keeps up its chatting, laughing, eating and fanning itself to keep cool, and pays but little attention to the spectacle of preparation. The chief medicine man, or the man who has the lead in making the medicine, goes around the lodge about midway of the radius, and deposits at intervals pieces of sagebrush; another follows and deposits in the same spot pieces of bread and nuts. What this was for I did not learn. The dancers also place wreaths of sage brush or of leaves on their heads, and a wreath around the waist and across the shoulders. Those who do this last wear no blanket or shawl, but are nude except as to the wreath and breech-clout. A person who has never seen the dance can scarcely realize what a hideous appearance the leaves and wreaths and paint give to the naked savage. He looks like a typical cannibal who has just roasted a fresh missionary and is about to devour him. Everything being in readiness, the dancers put into their mouths a small bark whistle, about five inches long, having a shrill sound, and ornamented with a tuft of horse-hair, which adds to the grotesqueness of their make-up. The signal is given and the dancing begins again, accompanied by the drum, singing and whistling. During the whole of the exercises the participants give not the slightest indication of mirthfulness, but are as solemn in visage as any one could possibly be. To them it is evidently serious business, and the chief priests in this ceremony have no trouble in looking one another in the face without laughing. To them it is earnest. Some of the dancers show signs of physical exhaustion from want of food, and when they are resting they lean on their hands as if they were in prayer or suffering from a headache. One strange part of the medicine dance is the torture. An Indian will cut two parallel perpendicular slits in the skin, on the breast and just above the nipple, and under the skin from one slit to the other he will run a stout stick. To each end of this stick he ties a long string. The other side of the breast is fixed in the same way, and the strings have their free ends passed around the centre pole and tied. The Indian will then lean back and thus pull on the sticks until he tears the skin out and releases himself. The sight is a revolting one. The blood streams down his breast and legs from the cuts. The skin is usually tough and refuses to yield, and frequently the man has to brace his feet against the pole and push with all his might. The thongs still hold and the skin is often pulled away from the breast bone, and stands out at an angle of about fifteen degrees clear across the breast and from the cuts down to the lower ribs. It sometimes happens that the torturer faints before the skin pulls out; it more frequently happens that he faints as it pulls out, and, weak from want of food and loss of blood, he requires careful attention until he recovers. Others come through bravely and go on with the dance. One fellow, the other day, unable to endure the suffering while both thongs were pulling on him at once, tried to break one out at a time, and when he succeeded the crowd dressed him in squaw's clothes in contempt. The fasting and torture, as I have said, is not to test whether the torturers are brave warriors, but is intended to placate the Almighty and win his aid for the accomplishment of some particular purpose. The torturer has his own benefit in view primarily, although he thinks that it results also to the good of his entire tribe, since he thinks that it is pleasing to God; and what puts God in a good humor will necessarily bring the entire tribe in for their share of the results.

A New Exhilarating Substance.

Dr. Luton, of Rheims, calls attention in a French medical paper to the exhilarating properties of the tincture of ergot of rye when associated with phosphate of soda. The circumstances of the discovery were as follow: A woman of 62, at the infirmary of the *Maison de Retraite*, in Rheims, was receiving tincture of ergot of rye for disease in the knee. Fearing an unfavorable turn, the doctor thought to strengthen the action of that medicament with phosphate of soda, and accordingly combined a little of the two substances in a quarter of a glass of sweetened water. The patient, about three-quarters of an hour after taking this, surprised the inmates by bursting into loud laughter, without obvious reason, and this continued for more than an hour, with brief intervals. The laughter seemed to be associated with merry ideas, and to indicate a kind of intoxication. For some time after it died down the woman was in good spirits and good humor. Dr. Luton had not witnessed the scene, but the consequences to the patient being good, he administered the substance again, and a third time, observing the same effect. The experiments were further repeated on seven or eight women and girls with like results. In the case of men the action of the substance is less marked; it appears only in coloring of the face, giddiness, and slight headache. The effects in question have probably a common origin, it is thought, with those from eating rye bread when, in rainy years, the cereal contains as much as five per cent. of ergot. A sort of intoxication is produced which the consumers by no means despise.

New Safety Lamp.—A scientist lately exhibited and explained before the Mining Institution of Scotland recently, his new safety lamp, which is constructed to emit a loud sound when an explosive mixture of gas and air enters it, and thus consequently readily indicates fire damp in collieries.

AGRICULTURE.

Care of Cattle in Warm Weather.—As the days grow warmer the ticks will increase upon the sheep, and become more troublesome. A strong decoction of tobacco in water used as a dip, or poured along the back, will destroy them. As the lambs increase in size the dams suffer, and the lambs must either be fed some meal daily, or the ewes must be given an abundance of rich food. Lambs can begin to eat at four or five weeks, and thus relieve the ewes. Pigs need a clean place, and breeding sows should be by themselves, with an abundance of cut straw or chaff for litter. Horses that have had good care will come out in the spring in good trim for the season's work. As the coat begins to loosen the skin irritated. An ounce of equal parts each of sulphur and cream of tartar, given with the food for a few days, will correct this. Good grooming with a soft brush should not be neglected. Ground feed, mixed with cut hay, is an excellent food in the spring for working horses. Three quarts of equal parts of corn and rye (or oats) mixed with a pailfull of moist cut hay is enough for a meal. An occasional feed of cut beets or potatoes is useful. With many experienced horsemen an occasional feed of half a peck of potatoes is regarded as a remedy for worms in horses. However this may be, they improve the general condition of the animal in a most positive manner. The main points is to keep the horses in good health and strength, for upon them devolves a great part of the spring work. As foaling time approaches, brood mares should be turned loose in a box stall and receive the most gentle treatment, as the temper and disposition of the colt is thought to depend much upon this.

How to arrange a milk house.—Locate the building on a northern slope. Make it substantially as you would an icehouse, and then plant morning-glories or any other climbing plants around the building and induce them to climb the sides of the building and over the roof, so as to furnish as much shade as possible. If the ground is level, construct a building twelve by twelve feet square and let the posts be nine feet in height Make a floor of plank, and after boarding up the outside, put up more uprights eight to ten inches, inside of the outer wall all around, and fill the space with sawdust, chaff, or straw, put in as compactly as possible. Make the ceiling of the room sufficiently strong to support a layer of chaff, sawdust, or tanbark to the depth of fourteen to eighteen inches. Make a ventilator one foot square in the floor overhead, passing up through the roof, so fixed as to keep out the rain, and to be entirely closed when necessary. Cut the door way through the north side. The doors should be double, like the walls, and should be fitted with heavy hinges. A small window at one side, having a sash in the outside wall, as well as one in the inner wall, will be of advantage. This can be inserted in the door if preferred. If no ice is used in the house, cold water in shallow tubes must be furnished from the well. In this case, late each evening during the hot weather open the door, and close the one made of lattice work, and open the window, which should be protected by laths or wire screen. At daylight each morning close both door and window, and keep them closed during the day as much as possible.

Charcoal for Flowers.—There is one thing which nature does not supply and which civilization renders quite necessary to fowls. It is charcoal. Charcoal made of wood does not answer the purpose; it has no taste of food, it is not attractive to fowls and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see an eagerness developed and a healthy condition brought about, which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red the busy song which precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs greatly increased.

A French statesman, after carefully studying the beet sugar question, as long ago as 1853 said: "The beet, requiring frequent hand-hoeing and considerable fertilizing, improves the soil. It is a fact that wheat sown after a crop of beets produces 10 per cent. more than after other culture. In fact, everywhere that the beet is grown the selling value of the land has considerably increased."

Asiatic breeds of fowl lay eggs from deep chocolate through every shade of coffee color, while the Spanish, Hamburg and Italian breeds are known for the pure white of the eggshell. A cross, however remote, with Asiatics will cause even the last named breeds to lay an egg slightly tinted.

Famous Cobblers.

No one but a shoemaker could have thought Coleridge serious in his strange saying that the shoemaker's bench had produced more eminent men than any other handicraft. The Shoe and Leather Reporter has, however, compiled a "bill of particulars" in the shape of a list of famous cobblers which seem to act as an effectual estoppel on all jealous craftsmen. Hans Christian Andersen, who needs no introduction, may head the list, and Hans Sachs, of Nuremberg, who though he made shoes all his life, yet also made 6000 poems, plays, farces and rhyming fables, may be put next. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was a shoemaker until he listed in the navy, and so was Sir Christopher Minns, another English Admiral. John Hewson one of Cromwell's Colonel's, and a signer of Charles I.'s death warrant; Samuel Bradburn, the "Demosthenes of Methodism," as well as a Bishop; James Lackington, whose catalogue of publications reached the total—enormous for that time—of 30,000 volumes in 1787—all these were cobblers at first, if not at the last. Continuing the English list, William Gifford, whose memory is preserved by a complimentary allusion in Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and whose body is buried in Westminster Abbey; George Fox, the arch-Quaker; William Carey, a missionary famous a century ago, and who read the proofs of the Bible in twenty-seven Oriental languages; Samuel Drew, "the Locke of the nineteenth century," whose experience as an author led him to formulate the sad truth that "the man who makes shoes is sure of his wages, but the man who makes books is never sure of anything;" Thomas Holcroft, whose name is not nearly so well known as that of a single one in his plays, "The Road to Ruin; John Pounds, whom school children cried at being turned away from—all these, and lesser lights too numerous to mention, were English shoemakers. Coming to our country, Roger Sherman, one of the "signers," leads the list in time, but Vice-President Henry Wilson in rank. Besides these were Congressmen Sheffey and Noah Worcester, not the lexicographer, but the founder of the Massachusetts Peace Society. And ex Govs. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan, and William Claflin, of Massachusetts, if they never made shoes, at least dealt in them largely enough to be named here. Altogether, the list is sufficiently imposing and convincing to justify a verdict in favor of Coleridge's saying.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Johnny Boonspiller goes to school and he loves eggs; but, during the recent egg famine, when the price was at such a point that one would have to mortgage his house to buy a straw out of a hen's nest, Johnny had to give up his favorite feed. About this time the class of which he was a brilliant member was called to give definitions. Said the teacher:

"Tommy Tompkins name something very high."

"The big trees of California," said Tommy.

"And you Jimmy Jackson."

"The Himalaya mountains," answered Jimmy.

"And you Billie Jones."

"The clouds in the far-away sky," triumphantly replied Billie.

"And you, Johnny Boonspiller."

"Eggs," sententiously remarked that young man, and, as strange as it may seem, the teacher told him to go up ahead.

Topnoody made up his mind that he was not going to be bossed any longer by his wife, so when he went home at noon he called out imperiously: "Mrs. Topnoody, Mrs. Topnoody!" Mrs. T. came out of the kitchen with a drop of sweat on the end of her nose, a dishrag tied around her head, and a rolling pin in her hand. "Well sir," she said, "what ll you have?" Topnoody staggered, but braced up. "Mrs. Topnoody, I want you to understand, madam"—and he tapped his breast dramatically—"I am the engineer of this establishment." "Oh, you are, are you? Well, Topnoody, I want you to understand that I"—and she looked dangerous—"am the boiler that will blow up and sling the engineer clear over into the next county. Do you hear the steam escaping, Topnoody?" Topnoody heard it, and he meekly inquired if there was any assistance he could render in the housework.

There can certainly be no pleasanter moment in a clergyman's life than when he utters the talismanic word "Finally" and at the sound of that word the most listless of his congregation open their eyes and betray unaffected interest, and all straighten up, with eyes riveted on the speaker. It is not strange that the preacher, having at last gained the attention of all, should talk on for another half hour. There is Parson Smith, for instance, who brings in his "finally" as often as his hearers show symptoms of uneasyness, which is quite often, always with telling effect Sometimes he has recourse to the word six several times during a discourse.

Pat felt seriously aggrieved, "Bedad," said he, "it's by false pretentions entirely I've been drawn to the counthry, for me uncle, me own mother's brother, the alderman, you see, he enticed me with his promises. And what has he made of me after all? Nothing but a paltry commissioner of schools. And there's Mike, me cousin, he's made him assistant bar keeper, and it's a fortune he'll have of his own. Begorra, I might as well have staid in ould Ireland, surely."

A good wife greets her husband at the door with a smile and a kiss—provided he gets it before midnight, and his breath don't perspire the fumes of poor whiskey. But after that hour the fountain of her friendship freezes up, and she stands on the top stairs with a broken wash dish in one hand and her marriage certificate in the other.

A Wisconsin father chained his disobedient little boy naked to the floor of the barn and kept him there on bread and water for five days. When it is remembered that Griscom the Chicago faster, has lived over thirty days on nothing but water, it looks as if the Wisconsin father had wasted his bread

"Going away this summer?" queried a boot-black of a fellow mortal at the post-office yesterday. "Naw!" "Well, you needn't be so short about it." "Maybe I needn't, but the idea of our going off to Saratogy when we can't raise $10 to get dad out of the work-house does us injustice as a family."

Said the auctioneer. "Come now, ladies and gentlemen, these goods are for sale. Will somebody give me a bid? Anything, ladies and gentlemen. All I want is an offer." "Alas!" murmured an elderly woman in the crowd, "that's what I've been sighing for all my life,"

A baggage agent was killed at Fishkill station, N. Y., the other day, by a heavy trunk falling upon him. It was very sad; but at the same time "turn about is fair play." The baggage man had mashed more than one trunk, and at last the trunk mashed the baggage man.

"Hi! where did you get them trousers?" asked an Irishman of a man that was passing with a remarkably short pair of trousers. "I got them where they grew," was the indignant reply. "Then by my conscience," said Pat, "You've pulled them a year to soon!"

An elderly lady said her husband was very fond of peaches, and this was his only fault. "Fault, madam," said one, "how can you call this a fault?" "Why, because there are different ways of eating them, sir, My husband takes them in the form of brandy."

An old couple were walking down the street the other day, reading signs, when they ran across one which the old man read thus: "Johnson's Shirt Store." "Well, I declare!" exclaimed the old lady, "I wonder how he tore it?"

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a quiet looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the boy.

One of the most delightful periods of a man's life is the moment when he drops a slippery cake of soap into the bath-tub and runs his fist up and down the zinc hunting for it.

The meanest woman on record is the one who boiled codfish in a fire-proof safe to keep her neighbors from getting a smell.

"Ye pays no more attention to me." said Patrick, "than as if I was a dumb baste talking to yez."

Gun Cotton Thread.—At the Royal palace in Berlin forty thousand wax candles are instantaneously lighted by a single match. The wicks are previously connected by a thread spun from gun cotton, on lightning one end of which all the candles are lighted simultaneously, and thus the whole of the seven hundred apartments are lighted at once.

Air tight Stoppers.—Gutta Percha cuttings are very useful in the laboratory. By dissolving them in benzole and adding a little carmine or any other pigment a solution is obtained which, when brushed on the cork and neck of a bottle, forms a tight-fitting cap, impentrable to air dampness, alcohol and acids, and can be taken off without much trouble.

Among the curious articles in the Indian Court of the Melbourne Exhibition are two hollow elephant tusks, fitted with a gold cover. They were sent to the Viceroy of India by the Rajah of Burmah, who used them as an envelope for an official communication. They are valued at $1000.

[St. Louis Evening Chronicle.]

People in Glass Houses, etc.

While it may be proper that those "living in glass houses should never throw stones," we think it is eminently proper that those working in glass houses should say a "good word" for anything of benefit to themselves. In this connection, Mr. Isaac Correy, Manager Salem, N. J., Glass Works, remarks: I am pleased to say that I have used the the Great Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, for Rheumatism with excellent results; other members of my family have also been greatly benefited by its use.

Bands of music are forbidden to play on most of the large wire bridges of the world. A constant succession of sounds waves, especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wires to vibration. At first the vibrations are very slight, but they will increase as the sound waves continue to come.

[Grand Rapids Times]

A Builder's Testimony.

Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., of 9 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass., after relating his surprising recovery from rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil, says: I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this liniment.

Village postmaster to his wife: "Here is a postal card to Mr. Jones saying that his brother and five children will be here on Saturday. Now keep that card back till then, and I will be at the station, and when they find no one to meet them I will take them all over for $3."

A New York man calls his sweet-heart Kitty, because she gets her back up so often.

Vegetine

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urinations (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the Vegetine gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the Vegetine, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.

Cincinnati, O., March, 18, 1877.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—I have used your Vegetine for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from diseases of the Kidneys, I cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, Cor. Eighth and Central Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., April 19, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have suffered several years with the *Kidney Complaint*, and was induced to try Vegetine. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and I am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from *Kidney Complaints*.

Yours Respectfully, J. S. McMillen, First Book-keeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 86 West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Vegetine,

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN. MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

Everyone who owns a wagon wants a **Eureka Folding Canopy Top.** Folds up like an umbrella. Weighs less than 12 lbs. Can be taken off or put on in one minute. Affords superior protection from sun and rain. Made in different sizes to fit business wagons, pleasure wagons, and buggies. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. State where you saw this. D. G. BEERS & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, Sandy Hook, Ct.

MEN WANTED to learn the trade of Electro Gold and Silver Plating. Money made at home or by travelling. Outfits furnished. CANON CITY SILVER PLATE WORKS, Canon City, Colorado.

GENTS' STYLISH SHOES RETAILED at Factory prices. On receipt of $3 we will send post-paid, to any address, a pair of fine calf shoes any size, either Button, Lace or Congress. Worth at retail price $5. Send to H. WHITING, 104 Duane Street, New York City.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper).

Sleep and Sleeplessness.—Habit greatly helps the performance of the initial act, and the cultivation of a habit of going to sleep in a peculiar way, at a peculiar time, will do more to procure regular and healthy sleep than any other artifice. The formation of the habit is, in fact, the creation or development of a special center, or combination, in the nervous system, which will henceforth produce sleep as a natural rhythmical process. If this was more generally recognized, persons who suffer from sleeplessness of the sort which consists in simply being 'unable to go to sleep,' would set themselves resolutely to form such a habit. It is necessary that the training should be explicit and include attention to details. It is not very important what a person does with the intention of going to sleep, but he should do precisely the same thing, in the same way, at the same time, and under as nearly as possibly the same conditions, night after night for a considerable period, say three or four weeks at least.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients. nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

The obscure poison which produces hydrophobia has been known to lie latent in the human system for years before developing its fatal results. M. Pasteur declares the supposition to be well supported that the virus does develop in certain organs, and not, as in other similar maladies, in the blood; and that when—after a period variable according to circumstances—the organized poison passes into the blood severe symptoms come on rapidly, and the victim soon dies. An explanation substantially the same as this had long been advanced as a mere theory, but now M. Pasteur advances it as an ascertained physiological fact.

As a Cure for Piles

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Peter Henderson, of Jersey City Heights, N. J., does not believe that the so-called insectivorous plants derive any more nourishment from their victims than the hemlock, which destroys millions of gnats on its resinous exudations, or the thistle and burdock, which impale so many butterflies, moths, and bumble bees on their spines. In the summer of 1878 he and Mr. W. I. Tait made two experiments using one hundred plants in each test, those chosen being the well known Carolina fly trap. The plants which received no insects were just as vigorous as those which had been treated to the supposed animal diet.

Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, cures baldness. This is a positive fact, attested by thousands. No other hair preparation in the world will really do this. Besides, as now improved it is a delightful dressing.

The Fish Commissioners of Maine have adopted the plan of marking salmon to obtain data with regard to the development and migrations of these fish. Several hundred salmon lately set free in the Penobscot River have been labled with light metal tags, the number on each being recorded. The commissioners ask that whoever catches a labeled salmon in any waters of the State will forward to them the fish, for which they will pay an extra price, or else forward the label and whatever they know about the fish that wore it.

In a paper on dew and fogs, Herr Dines says that morning fog along the river course arises when the water is warmer than the air over it, the evaporation going on more quickly than the vapor can be carried away, and is therefore, condensed and spread as fog. The evening fog on moist low-lying meadow land he attributes to a lowering of the temperature of the grass surface by radiation, and a consequent condensation of the aqueous vapor in the lowest layers of the atmosphere.

Safe and Reliable.—There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic compound.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Mr. G. F. Kunz read a short paper upon the new mineral "hiddenite," discovered not long ago in North Carolina by Mr. William E. Hidden, mineralogist. The mineral constitutes a new gem, of the emerald class, and is known in the trade as lithia-emerald, owing to the presence of lithia as one of its chemical constituents. The stone has a delightful green tint with a liquid brilliancy that is quite distinctive and remarkable. It sells for about the same price as the diamond.

Mrs. Dukes, of Colfax, Indiana, had running sore on her ankle for two years. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured it.

The Mekarski air engine is to be introduced for street railroads in England. It weighs about seven tons and a half, and consists of cylindrical steel reservoirs, charged with air at a pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch before starting a special regulating apparatus, and the ordinary cylinders and driving gear. The air passes to the cylinders through a reservoir of hot water and steam and the regulator, thus increasing its volume and preventing the freezing of moisture in the exhaust passage. The engine works without noise.

Those weaknesses so common to our best female population can be speedily cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

The Swan incandescent lamp, essentially identical with the Daxim, Edison and other electric lamps in closed globes, is to be introduced as a safety lamp into some of the English collieries.

It is remarked that Captain Markham, who collected not less than 57 species of Arctic plants in Novaya Zembla in 1879, including 37 phanerogams, did not hit upon one variety of gentian, although Continental Russia near by has not less than six species of that plant.

Nature's Sluice-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both in liquid and dry, and it is efficient in either form.—*Independent*

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c.

Messrs. Morgan & Headly, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut Streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

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The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

According to the Birmingham *Medical Review*, a certain antidote of phosphorus poisoning is carbonate of magnesia in drachm doses every fifteen minutes, until no odor of phosphorus is preceptible in the breath. The phosphorus combines with a portion of the magnesia, and the uncombined magnesia by its mechanical action protects the coats of the stomach from any further action of the phosphorus and any free phosphoric acid is neutralized by it as it is formed.

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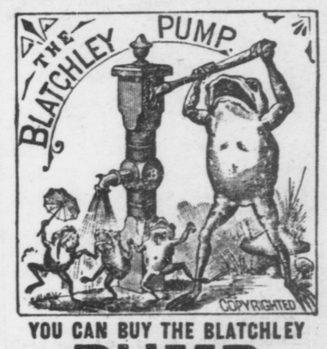

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